WIKIPEDIA

1150

Year **1150** (**MCL**) was a common year starting on Sunday (link will display the full calendar) of the Julian calendar.

Millennium:	2nd millennium
Centuries:	11th century · **12th century** · 13th century
Decades:	1130s · 1140s · **1150s** · 1160s · 1170s
Years:	1147 · 1148 · 1149 · **1150** · 1151 · 1152 · 1153

Contents

Events
- By place
  - Byzantine Empire
  - Levant
  - Europe
  - England
  - Asia
- By topic
  - Religion

Births

Deaths

References

Events

By place

Byzantine Empire

- Battle of Tara: The Byzantines defeat the Serbian-Hungarian army under Grdeša, count (*župan*) of Travunija, near the snow-covered Tara River. The Serbs are overpowered, and Grand Prince Uroš II is forced to accept the peace agreement made by Emperor Manuel I (**Komnenos**). Uroš is succeeded by his brother Desa, who becomes co-ruler of the Principality of Serbia (until 1153).[1]

Levant

- Spring – Joscelin II, count of Edessa, on his way to Antioch is separated from his escort and falls into the hands of some Turcoman free-booters. Nur al-Din, ruler (*atabeg*) of Aleppo, heard of Joscelin's capture and sends a squadron of cavalry to take him from his captors.

1150 in various calendars

Gregorian calendar	1150 *MCL*
Ab urbe condita	1903
Armenian calendar	599 ԹՎ ՇՂԹ
Assyrian calendar	5900
Balinese saka calendar	1071–1072
Bengali calendar	557
Berber calendar	2100
English Regnal year	15 Ste. 1 – 16 Ste. 1
Buddhist calendar	1694
Burmese calendar	512
Byzantine calendar	6658–6659
Chinese calendar	己巳年 (Earth Snake) 3846 or 3786 — *to* — 庚午年 (Metal Horse) 3847 or 3787
Coptic calendar	866–867
Discordian	2316

Joscelin is led before a hostile crowd and publicly blinded. Nur al-Din puts him in prison in the Citadel of Aleppo.[2]
- Battle of Aintab: A Crusader army led by King Baldwin III reppels the attacks of Nur al-Din near Aintab. Baldwin safely evacuates the Christian residents of the County of Edessa, which is captured by the Zangids.[3]
- The city of Ashkelon is fortified with 53 towers by order of the 17-year-old Caliph Al-Zafir, as it is the most strategic frontier fortress of the Fatimid Caliphate.[4]

Europe

- February 8 – Battle of Flochberg: German forces under Henry VI defeat the army of the House of Welf at Bopfingen. At the same time, King Conrad III besieges Welf forces at Braunschweig in Saxony, but he lifts the siege when confronted by Henry the Lion.[5]
- The University of Paris (known as the Sorbonne) is founded. The first doctorate degree is awarded in Paris.[6]
- The city of Rinteln is founded on the northern bank of the Weser River in Lower Saxony (modern Germany).

England

- November 10 – Dryburgh Abbey located in the Scottish Borders is founded by Lord Hugh de Morville.
- Cubbie Roo's Castle is built on Wyre (Orkney Islands) and is first mentioned in the *Orkneyinga Saga*.
- Christchurch Priory located in Dorset is founded by Earl Baldwin de Redvers.
- The *Irish Chronology* (*Chronicon Scotorum*) is written (approximate date).

Asia

- King Suryavarman II dies after a reign of more than 40 years in which he has re-united his realm. During his reign he expands his territories into the Chao Phraya River valley and other regions in Khmer Empire.

By topic

Religion

- The 15-year-old King Inge I (**the Hunchback**) of Norway calls for a meeting at Bergen of all religious leaders in anticipation that the English cardinal Nicholas Breakspear will found a archbishopric at Trondheim.
- Peter Lombard, a French scholastic theologian, publishes the *Four Books of Sentences*, which becomes the standard textbook of theology at the medieval universities.[7]

calendar	
Ethiopian calendar	1142–1143
Hebrew calendar	4910–4911
Hindu calendars	
- *Vikram Samvat*	1206–1207
- *Shaka Samvat*	1071–1072
- *Kali Yuga*	4250–4251
Holocene calendar	11150
Igbo calendar	150–151
Iranian calendar	528–529
Islamic calendar	544–545
Japanese calendar	Kyūan 6 (久安６年)
Javanese calendar	1056–1057
Julian calendar	1150 *MCL*
Korean calendar	3483
Minguo calendar	762 before ROC 民前762年
Nanakshahi calendar	−318
Seleucid era	1461/1462 AG
Thai solar calendar	1692–1693
Tibetan calendar	阴土蛇年 (female Earth-Snake) 1276 or 895 or 123 *— to —* 阳金马年 (male Iron-Horse) 1277 or 896 or 124

- The temple at Angkor Wat ("Capital of Temples") is completed in the Khmer Empire (modern Cambodia).

Nur al-Din, ruler of Aleppo (1118–1174)

Births

- October 8 – Narapatisithu, ruler of the Pagan Kingdom (d. 1211)
- Agnes of Loon, German duchess and regent (d. 1191)
- Albert de Rethel, Flemish clergyman and priest (d. 1195)
- Alix of France, French countess and regent (d. 1197)
- André de Chauvigny, French nobleman (d. 1202)
- Azalaïs of Montferrat, Italian noblewoman (d. 1232)
- Baldwin V, count of Hainaut and Flanders (d. 1195)
- Geoffrey of Villehardouin, French knight (d. 1213)
- Gerald FitzMaurice, Norman nobleman (d. 1204)
- Gruffydd Vychan ap Iowerth, Welsh knight (d. 1221)
- Henryk Kietlicz, archbishop of Gniezno (d. 1219)
- Hermann Joseph, German priest and mystic (d. 1241)
- Honorius III, pope of the Catholic Church (d. 1227)
- John Comyn, archbishop of Dublin (approximate date)
- John de Courcy (or **Courci**), Norman knight (d. 1219)
- Judah ben Samuel, German Jewish rabbi (d. 1217)
- Leo I (or **Levon**), king of Armenian Cilicia (d. 1219)
- Otto I, count of Guelders and Zutphen (d. 1207)
- Ramon I, Catalonian nobleman (approximate date)
- Robert IV, French nobleman and Grand Master (d. 1193)
- Rosamund Clifford, English noblewoman (d. 1176)
- Stephen Langton, English archbishop (d. 1228)
- Umadevi, Indian queen and general (d. 1218)
- William de Braose, English nobleman (d. 1211)
- Wincenty Kadłubek, bishop of Kraków (d. 1223)
- Ye Shi, Chinese scholar and philosopher (d. 1223)

Deaths

- January 9 – Xi Zong, Chinese emperor of the Jin Dynasty (b. 1119)
- March 20 – Simon of Worcester, bishop of Worcester
- April 8 – Gertrude of Babenberg, German duchess (b. 1118)
- August 27 – Guarinus of Sitten, French bishop (b. 1065)
- September 16 – Sibylla of Burgundy, queen of Sicily (b. 1126)
- November 12 – Hartbert van Bierum, bishop of Utrecht
- November 21 – García IV (**the Restorer**), king of Navarre
- December 16 – Raynald of Bar, French abbot

- Barisan of Ibelin (**the Old**), French nobleman
- Henry VI (**Berengar**), co-ruler of Germany
- Hervé de Bourg-Dieu, French biblical scholar
- Ibn Masal, Fatimid general, official and vizier
- Jabir ibn Aflah, Andalusian astronomer (b. 1100)
- Kjeld (or **Ketil**), Danish clergyman and saint
- Reinward, bishop of Meissen (approximate date)
- Renier de Huy, Flemish goldsmith and sculptor
- Robert de Sigello, English bishop and chancellor
- Suryavarman II, ruler of the Khmer Empire
- Teobaldo Roggeri, Italian shoemaker (b. 1100)
- William the Simple, French nobleman (b. 1085)

References

1. Joannes Cinnamus (1976). *Deeds of John and Manuel Comnenus*, p. 87. Columbia University Press. ISBN 978-0-231-52155-0.
2. Steven Runciman (1952). *A History of The Crusades. Vol II: The Kingdom of Jerusalem*, p. 267. ISBN 978-0-241-29876-3.
3. Smail, R. C. (1956). *Crusading Warfare 1097–1193*, p. 160. New York: Barnes & Noble Books. ISBN 1-56619-769-4.
4. Gore, Rick (January 2001). "Ancient Ashkelon". National Geographic.
5. Knödler, Julia (2010). *Germany: Narrative (1125–1250)*, p. 178. Clifford J. (ed). *The Oxford Encyclopedia of Medieval Warfare and Military Technology*, pp. 176–185. New York: Oxford University Press.
6. Nobel, Keith Allan (1994). *Changing Doctoral Degrees: An International Perspective*. Society for Research into Higher Education. ISBN 0335192130.
7. Joseph Rickaby (1908). *Scholasticism* (https://archive.org/details/Scholasticism). A. Constable. p. 23.

Retrieved from "https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=1150&oldid=967449873"

This page was last edited on 13 July 2020, at 09:28 (UTC).

Text is available under the Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike License; additional terms may apply. By using this site, you agree to the Terms of Use and Privacy Policy. Wikipedia® is a registered trademark of the Wikimedia Foundation, Inc., a non-profit organization.